



VOL. IV. No. 31. GREENSBORO, N. C. for the Week Ending AUGUST 6, 1859. Whole No. 184

The Song of Life.

“Take up the song of thy life; sing it joyously and bravely.”
Sing though thy heart is breaking
With the anguish hidden there,
And no ray of sunlight pierces
The cloud of wild despair,
Which weighs upon thy spirit,
And casts a shade of gloom,
Deeper than hovers over
The dark and silent tomb.
Sing for the dark-browed phantoms
Will vanish swift away,
If thou wilt meet them bravely,
And sing as wild and gay,
As the merry song-lark warbles
Of the dale that purrs along,
Singing in storm and sunshine
The same sweet, happy song.
Take up thy life song bravely,
And the joy waves soon will roll
In a flood of light and beauty
Into thy troubled soul,
And the flowers of love will blossom
With sweetest fragrance life,
Whilst thy heart beats true to the music
Of the merry song of life.

Our Historical Gallery.

Sketches of the Presidents.

FOURTEENTH—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE was born in Hillsboro, in the State of New Hampshire, on the 23d of November, 1804. His childhood passed under the shade of the old trees of his rural mountain home, where he is represented as a fair, blue-eyed, curly-headed urchin, whom the neighborhood petted, and all his teachers loved. Having passed a preparatory course at a neighboring academy, young Pierce entered Bowdoin College at the early age of sixteen, in the year 1820. Having chosen the law as a profession, he became a student in the office of Judge Woodbury, of Portsmouth. The last two years of Mr. Pierce's preparatory studies were spent at the law school of Northampton, in Massachusetts, and in the office of Judge Parker, at Amherst. In 1827, being admitted to the bar, he began the practice of his profession at Hillsboro. Success did not at first wait on his efforts, but in a little while he rose, and by degrees has attained the highest rank as a lawyer and advocate. He also entered early in life into politics, and in the year 1829, at the age of twenty-five years, he was elected to his first political public honor, as representative from his native town to the legislature of the state. He served in that body four years, in the two latter of which he was elected speaker by a vote of one hundred and fifty-five, against fifty-eight for other candidates. This office he filled to universal satisfaction, for “he was blessed,” says his biographer, Hawthorne, “with all the natural gifts that adapted him for the post; courtesy, firmness, quickness and accuracy of judgment, and a clearness of mental perception that brought its own regularity into the scene of confused and entangled debate; and to these qualities he added whatever was to be attained by laborious study of parliamentary rules.”
In 1833, Pierce was elected to Congress, and in 1837, he was chosen a member of the United States Senate, he having barely attained the age necessary to a seat in that body. Soon after his election to the lower branch of the United States Legislature, in 1834, he married Miss Jane Means, the daughter of Rev. Dr. Appleton, a former president of Bowdoin College, and on his election to the Senate he removed from Hillsboro to Concord, the capital of the state. He served through one period of four years, and was reelected in 1841. The following year he resigned his seat,

and returned to the practice of his profession at the bar. Of his political career while a member of this august body, it is not our intention to speak. As a public debater he took a high stand, and showed himself diligent and capable in the business of legislation, while his gentlemanly deportment won for him the respect of political opponents, as well as friends.

He now devoted himself to the practice of the law, and soon gave evidence of the high stand he was destined to occupy at the bar. A contemporary gives us the clue to his success: “His vigilance and perseverance, omitting nothing in the preparation and introduction of testimony, even to the minutest details, which can be useful to his clients; his watchful attention, seizing on every weak point in the opposite case; his quickness and readiness; his sound and excellent judgment; his keen insight into character and motives; his almost intuitive knowledge of men; his ingenious and powerful cross examinations; his adroitness in turning aside troublesome testimony, and availing himself of every favorable point; his quick sense of the ridiculous; his pathetic appeals to the feelings; his sustained eloquence, and remarkably energetic declamation—all mark him for a leader.”

In 1846, President Polk offered him the office of Attorney General, an honor which he, however, declined. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, Mr. Pierce was commissioned as brigadier general, and took his departure for the seat of war on the 24th of May, 1847, where, after seeing a good deal of hard service, and making one of a band of heroes in several hard battles where victory always rested on the American arms, he returned to his home, where he was received with much distinction and many honors.

As a member of society, Franklin Pierce is a universal favorite, and by his good natured and unaffected urbanity ingratiates everyone whose good fortune it is to make his acquaintance. As a public speaker he is remarkably successful. A political opponent thus speaks of him: “He is not only remarkably fluent in his elocution, but remarkably correct. He seldom miscalls or repeats a word. His style is not overloaded with ornament, and yet he draws liberally upon the treasury of rhetoric. His figures are often beautiful and striking, never incongruous. He is always listened to with respectful attention, if he does not always command conviction.”

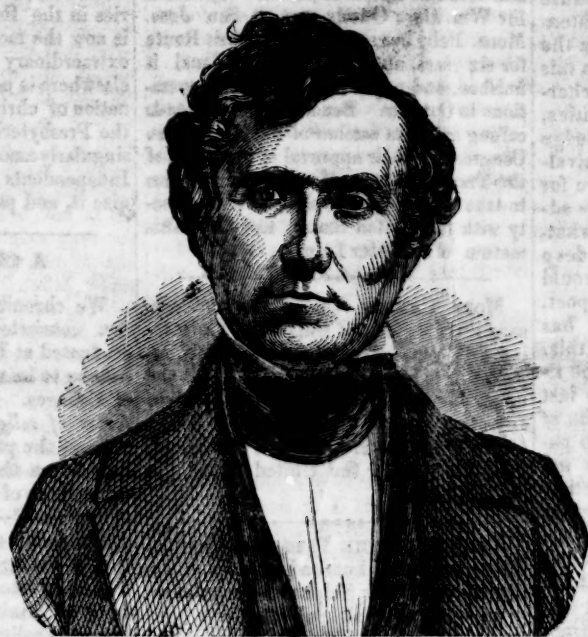
In 1852, General Pierce was the democratic candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to General Scott, the Whig nominee, and was elected by a very large majority. His term of office is not sufficiently remote to have been forgotten by any of our readers. His official papers are distinguished for their ability and clearness. He served his full term with very general satisfaction, and retired to private life on the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, a man yet in the prime of life.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The subscription to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Charlottesville, Va., under the direction of the “United Synod,” already reaches \$35,000. It is to be increased to \$100,000. The United Synod represents that portion of the New School Presbyterian Church which separated from the main body at the General Assembly in Cleveland.

The Grandeur of God.

“At His command the world lighting fires,
Shakes the firm globe, and fires the vaulted
skies.”

Not one of the four elements so magnificently displays the grandeur of God as that of fire. Well might the ancients suppose it to constitute the human soul, for they are similar in their operations. The soul pervades every part of the body, and fire exists in every particle of nature. Like the soul, we observe it quiescent in one body, and in another we see it in all its terrific sublimity. Like the soul, we see it in one instance a slave, and in another the master of the world. As the soul is the centre of



FRANKLIN PIERCE.

motion to the human body, so is the burning sun to the solar system. When the soul ceases to move the body, every limb is motionless; and when Joshua commanded the sun to stand still on Gibeon, the earth and moon were still, for they receive their motion from his diurnal revolution. The language of Scripture is correct, for though the sun is fixed in his orbit, he has diurnal motion, and when that ceases, his attendant planets must cease. This has been an eye-sore to many deists. Let them reflect that when the large wheel of a mill is at rest, the whole of the machinery is at rest also. We see the operations of the soul, but not its essence; and we see the effects of fire, but not its substance.

Fire is the mighty autocrat of the universe—its throne is the footstool of God—and its empire is the grand alambic of nature. Like the Olympian Jove when he arose and rocked the skies with his wrath, it sends forth its herald into the stormy clouds, and shakes the pillars of the universe with its tremendous roar. When the spirit of the storm is roused, it goes forth to battle—it awakens the deep thunders of the artillery of heaven—and sets the skies on fire. The clash of resounding strife rings in our ears. The mighty master comes forth from the dark dungeon in which he was chained, he rides round the ethereal dome in his rapid car wheeled by the whirlwinds, and the balls of heaven echo with the crash of clouds. The mighty monarchs of the earth tremble when the dreadful autocrat levels his artillery at the globe. It was the same autocrat with whom the immortal Franklin made a league, and entered into amicable negotiations. He sent forth his ambassador to the gloomy palace of the autocrat, who was conducted to his presence in a chariot of glass. Peace was settled between them—the dark storm of elemental war rolled away—and the universal rainbow banner was hung out in the east. But the auto-

crat escaped from the dungeon of the philosopher; he was seen again in battle with the spirits of the storm; and Franklin raised his bayonets against him from every steeple. He was again seen enveloped in his grand and brilliant fireworks in the heavens, and scattering his thunderbolts in every direction. Such is electricity!

We dwell peacefully on the surface of the earth, while oceans of fire roll beneath our feet. In the great womb of the globe the everlasting forge is at work. How dreadful must an earthquake be, when we are told by Pliny that twelve cities in Asia Minor were swallowed up in one night! Not a vestige remained: they were lost in the tremendous maw for ever! Millions of human beings have been swallowed up while flying for safety. In the bowels of the earth the great Jehovah performs his wonders, at the same moment that he is firing the heavens with his lightnings. His thunders roll above our heads and beneath our feet, where the eye of mortal man never penetrated. In the vast vortex of the volcano the universal forge empties its melted metals. The roar of Etna has been the knell of thousands, when it poured forth its contact of fire over one of the fairest portions of the earth, and swept into ruins acres of industry. In the reign of Titus Vespasian, A. D. 79, the volcano of Vesuvius dashed its fiery billows to the clouds, and buried in the burning lava the cities of Herculaneum, Stabiae and Pompeii, which then flourished near Naples. The streets of Pompeii were paved with lava, and it has been discovered that its foundation is composed of the same—proving that the spot had been deluged previous to the birth of Christ. In the streets once busy with the hum of industry, and where the celebrated ancient walked, the modern philosopher now stands and laments upon fallen grandeur. While the inhabitants were unmindful of the danger which awaited them—while they were busied with schemes of wealth and greatness—the irresistible flood of fire came roaring from the mountain, and shrouded them in the eternal night. Seventeen hundred years have rolled over them, and their lonely habitations and works remain as their monuments. They are swept away in the torrent of time; the waves of ages have settled over them; and art alone has preserved their memory. Great God, how sublime are thy works! How grand are thy operations! How awful thy wrath! Nations can not stand against thee—a world is but an atom in thy sight!

A Sketch for Boys.

BY A RETIRED ATTORNEY.

“Are you Mr. Docket?” asked an elderly woman, dressed in black, as she entered my office.
“I am.”
“My poor boy is in trouble, he is in jail, and I am sure he is as innocent as a lamb, of the crime.”
“Perhaps he is, madam; but you had better let me know the facts in the case, and then I shall be better able to form a judgment.”
“He is my only child, a lad of fourteen; he is a good boy, and does all he can to help his poor mother,” and the poor woman wiped away a flood of tears.
“Very likely, my good woman; but the best of boys are sometimes led away. The city is full of temptation.”
“That it is, but my George never goes into bad company; and I am sure he

would not do such a thing as steal money out of a letter,” sobbed she.

“Then he is accused of rifling a letter?”

“Yes, sir; but he didn't do it—George wouldn't do such a thing.”

“Give me the particulars; if I can do anything for you, I will.”

“Here are twenty dollars. It is about the last money I have; but I am willing to go hungry rather than that poor George should suffer, when he is innocent.”

“Put up your money, my good woman. If you are poor, I will not charge you anything for advice.”

“God bless you, Mr. Docket.”

“Pray be seated; and let me have the facts as directly as possible.”

She took a chair, wiped her tears away, collected herself so as to speak with tolerable calmness.

The substance of the case, as derived from her and others, was, that her son, George Paine, who was employed in the office of a broker, had been sent to the post office with a letter containing a fifty dollar bill, and that the money had been abstracted from the letter before the letter reached the office. The mail clerk, in taking the letters from the box, observed that the seal of one of them was broken. The wafer had the appearance of having been carelessly adjusted, and the clerk concluded that it had been broken open by accident. He opened the letter, however, and saw the words, “Inclosed, please find fifty dollars.” There was no money in the letter. It was evident that it had been despoiled of its valuable contents by the one who deposited it in the office, and who had not sufficient skill to readjust the seal.

The clerk carried the letter to Mr. Ward, the broker, remarking that in this manner, the post office employees were frequently obliged to suffer the odium of crimes which did not belong to them.

Mr. Ward was astonished and indignant. He had always regarded George Paine as a very honest boy; but the evidence was so clear that he could not resist the conclusion. He accused George of the crime, but he stoutly denied having opened the letter. Mr. Ward was angry at his obstinate refusal to acknowledge his guilt. He was firm, and even when the broker offered to forgive him, he denied the charge.

An officer was sent for, and the boy was required to turn out his pockets. He obeyed, and in his wallet was found three ten dollar bills, and some change. Both the broker and the officer tried to make him disclose what he had done with the rest of the money, but he steadfastly denied it. He was committed to jail, and Mr. Ward set himself to work to obtain further evidence against him.

The three ten dollar bills were of the National Bank; he inquired there if a boy had changed a fifty that day. The teller was sure no boy had been there upon such an errand. A bill of the denomination mentioned had been changed, but it had been presented by an old woman dressed in black. Further investigation assured Mr. Ward that it was George's mother who had presented the bill.

The teller showed the bill—it was on the Mechanic's Bank; but Mr. Ward could not identify the bill he had inclosed in the letter. He had promptly accused the poor woman of being accessory to the crime, and would have arrested her with her son, if he could have identified the bill.

Mrs. Paine said the fifty dollar bill she had changed was the last of a small sum of money left her by her deceased husband. She had gone into the bank and got five tens for it, and given three to George to pay the rent of the house, in which they lived.

I told Mrs. Paine I would do what I could for her. She was a poor woman, and the five dollars a week which George earned, was her principal support. But I was obliged to tell her it looked like a desperate case. The evidence was strong against her son. I got him bailed out that day, and after half an hour's conversa-

tion with him I was convinced that he was innocent of the crime.

As I have often remarked before, there are faces which cannot, by any possibility, be the property of rogues.

They are honest in every lineament. I have seen men whose faces assured me at once they could not commit a crime. Such was George Paine.

The next morning I took the boy and his mother to the broker's office, to attempt to compromise the matter, for it looked like a bad case to go into court with. I stated the circumstances of the poor woman to Mr. Ward.

"I pity her as much as you can, Mr. Docket," said he in reply, and I think he was sincere. "I told George if he would acknowledge his guilt and tell me what he had done with the rest of the money, I would freely forgive him."

"But I did not take the money," interposed George, the tears flooding his honest blue eyes.

"I am sure he did not, Mr. Ward," added the mother.

"You see how it is, Mr. Docket. Is there any encouragement for me to suspend the prosecution?"

I stated to him several plausible methods by which the money might have been abstracted by others than my young client. I suggested that he might have made a mistake himself—that he had in his hurry neglected to put the money into the letter—that the clerks in the post office might be the guilty ones. But he would not bear me, it was impossible that any mistake could have been made.

While we were talking about the matter, his clerk laid the letters of the morning mail on the desk before him. He proceeded to open them, still continuing the conversation.

"If the boy will acknowledge his guilt, I will do what I can to save him," said he.

"I am not guilty," persisted George. Suddenly Mr. Ward started up from his desk, with one of the letters in his hand.

"By heavens! I have wronged the boy. It was my mistake!"

Throwing me the letter which contained a fifty dollar bill, he bade me read it. It was from a correspondent in New York, who had returned the sum inclosed, for he had no money relations with the broker, and was satisfied that it had been put in the letter by mistake.

It appears that Mr. Ward had sent away several letters on the day of the alleged robbery, and had put the fifty in the wrong one. He looked decidedly sheepish, but being more honest than some brokers, he magnanimously acknowledged his fault, and made ample reparation to the poor boy. George was prouder than though he had conquered an empire, when his innocence was thus conclusively established.

"I knew George never could have done it," said Mrs. Paine.

George a few years after became Mr. Ward's clerk, and no imputation has, or ever can rest upon his honesty.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE IN OUR COLLEGES.—At a meeting of the alumni of Randolph Macon College, Va., held in the College Chapel, June 23, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Bible, as the word of God, contains the highest wisdom as well as truth; and,

"Whereas, It is the oldest as well as best of books, and bears a vital relation to literature and civilization, as well as to religion; and,

"Whereas, A knowledge of its teachings, and of the history of those religious opinions and institutions which have exercised a controlling influence upon the character and destiny of mankind, is necessary to a broad, liberal, and complete education; therefore,

"1. Resolved, That the Bible, as a text book, ought to occupy a central place in education, as it does in morals.

"2. Resolved, That it is eminently proper for the Church, in conducting education, to give the Bible such a place, and a distinct recognition.

"3. Resolved, That we, the alumni of Randolph Macon College, recommend and respectfully urge upon the Board of Trustees the creation of a chair of Biblical Literature, whose instructions shall be accessible to all students of the college who desire to include them in their course of study; and shall be extended free of charge, to any young men who are studying in view of the Christian ministry.

"4. Resolved, That we recommend to the Virginia Conference, and to the friends and patrons of the College everywhere, to take measures for speedily endowing the Chair of Biblical Literature."

SMOKING A PIPE UNDER WATER.—At a recent swimming exhibition in Liverpool, a London professor of the art went through some wonderful evolutions in swimming and floating. Eighteen summersaults were thrown while wholly immersed in the water, and the amphibious practitioner closed his performance by eating a cake, drinking a bottle of milk, and then smoking a pipe under water, amidst the immense applause of the spectators.

Among the Books.

BY J. STARR HOLLOWAY.

James's Lord Montagu's Page—James's The Cavalier—Fine Edition of Davenport Dunn—The Three Eras of Woman's Life—The China Mission—The Great Concern—Limits of Religious Thought Examined.

Says Leigh Hunt, "I hail every fresh publication of G. P. R. James, though I half know what he is going to do with his lady, and his gentleman, and his landscape, and his mystery, and his orthodoxy, and his criminal trial. But I am charmed with the new amusement which he brings out of old materials. I am grateful for his vein of cheerfulness, for his singularly varied and vivid landscapes, for his power of painting women at once lady-like and loving, (a rare talent,) for making lovers to match, at once beautiful and well bred, and for the solace which all this time has afforded me, sometimes over and over again, in illness and in convalescence." This is a fair picture of James's power as we have ever read, and interprets exactly the peculiar eloquence of his pen. In the historical novel *Lord Montagu's Page*, we find the various characteristics of this pleasing author agreeably represented; and his lady, and his gentlemen, all presented in charming fashion, and as no author but James can present them. Published by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, in an elegant duodecimo volume.

Uniform with the above, the same publishers have just issued James's last novel, *The Cavalier*, a historical romance of the Seventeenth Century. It is in these fine stories of merry Old England that James is most successful. No less an author than Allan Cunningham has drawn this fine estimate of this peculiar province of James as an author:—"He belongs to the historical school of fiction, and, like the masters of the art, takes up a real person or a real event, pursuing the course of history, makes out the intentions of nature by adding circumstances and heightening character, till, like a statue in the hands of the sculptor, the whole is fair proportion, truth of sentiment and character. For this he has high qualities, an excellent taste, extensive knowledge of history, a right feeling of the chivalrous, and a heroic and a ready eye for the picturesque; his properties are admirable; and his sympathy with whatever is high-souled and noble is deep and impressive." *The Cavalier* would have delighted the great Scottish poet, as we have no doubt Leigh Hunt has already been delighted with it ere this.

The same publishers issue a fine library edition of Charles Lever's last fine novel, *Davenport Dunn, A Man of Our Day*, in addition to the cheap paper edition which we have before noticed. It is comprised in a large octavo volume, on fine paper, and with the characteristic original illustrations by Phiz. "Davenport" is the most matured and perfect of Lever's numerous novels. It is full of his genial humor, brilliant wit, and speaking daguerreotype of character, while in force, and vividness and intensity it is so marked as to leave no doubt that the rollicking author of Charles O'Malley possesses a power of which he has shown no sign until now. The Athenaeum says, "Lever has taken a long time to prepare the materials for this work, and he comes out from his protracted silence like a giant refreshed for his mental labor."

The literary almanac for a summer repeat is required to be light, agreeable, healthy and nutritious. Hence the great proportion of novels issued from the press during June, July, and August, to the almost total exclusion of works of a more ponderous nature. A heavy History, or a Scientific treatise on the Moon, now, is enough to give one the nightmare; but a delectable story, like *The Three Eras of Woman's Life*, brings pleasure therewith. (Nota Typographica, reader!) This capital novel is a reprint from the English edition, and is handsomely executed by T. O. H. P. Burnham, Esq., Boston; Peterson Brothers, Philadelphia. The idea of the volume is old, but the plot is new and good; the characters are well developed; the dialogue is spirited, and the original thoughts and reflections neither few nor tame. Many of the pictures are drawn with real feeling, grace and tenderness, and altogether the story makes a most delightful one for summer reading.

An interesting 12 mo. volume of a religious character has just been issued by Messrs. Sheldon & Co., New York. It is a history of *The China Mission*, and embraces a full account of evangelization among the Celestials, including Biographical sketches of about fifty missionaries, by Rev. William Dean, himself a missionary of a quarter of a century among that singular people. The volume is a valuable contribution to the history of missions in the East, and presents in strong utterances the stern hardships encountered, and the glowing triumphs achieved ultimately, by the self-denying ministers of the gospel

of whatever denomination among creeds and castes, in that interesting field of labor.

Messrs. Gould & Lincoln, Boston, have recently added to their unrivalled list of practical religious treatises, a neat duodecimo volume made up of a series of tracts which were printed during 1857-8 and called into existence by the general attention that was given to the subject of religion in those years. They were originally delivered at the Essex St. Church by Dr. Nehemiah Adams, and attracted marked attention among his congregation, one of the most intelligent and numerous in Boston. Large editions of the tracts were eagerly bought, and as the demand still continues, they are here judiciously reprinted in forms for preservation, with the appropriate title, *The Great Concern, or, Man's relation to God and a Future State*. The reputation of the author, and the vital interest of the little volume will certainly secure for it a large sale, even far away from Boston.

Another of these publishers' useful religious volumes is *The Limits of Religious Thought Examined*, By Henry Longueville Mansel, D. D. First American from the Third English Edition. The volume contains eight lectures delivered before the University of Oxford, last year, on the Bampton Foundation, which, as is well known, has issued out of a bequest which annually provides for a course of Lectures on Theological subjects. The present volume is one of the last of the series, and is eminently a work for the present age of skepticism and daring trifling with religious preconceived opinions. It carries its review of religious thought through recent speculations, and meets the difficulties which arise from the teachings and discussions of contemporary writers. It is a work which should be perused by religious thinkers of every name.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.—The Cass-Heron Treaty has been laid over for a year, and Minister Lamar is on his way home. Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley was at San Jose. Mons. Belly has secured the Transit Route for six years, until the Isthmus Canal is finished, and expects to commence operations in October. Senor Martinez intends calling an extra session of the Nicaraguan Congress for their approval of the grant of the Transit Route to Mons. Belly, and also to take some action in relation to the treaty with the United States, and the ultimatum of Minister Lamar.

MORE CAMELS.—Some more camels, says the *Civilian*, of Galveston, are coming to Texas.—The importation now expected is to be made from the valley of the upper Mongolia. They are stronger than any other kind of camels, and are accustomed to the severest kind of hardships. They are to enter the United States via San Francisco.

VISITORS AT THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS. There are seven hundred visitors at the Greenbrier White Sulphur; five hundred and fifty at the Salt Sulphur; one hundred at the Yellow Sulphur; forty at the Old Sweet; fifteen at the Red Sweet; ninety at the Warm; one hundred at the Hot, and eighty at the Healing.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—A model of Solomon's Temple has been on exhibition at San Francisco, California. It was gotten up by some Jews, at a cost of \$20,000, and was dedicated to the triumphs of genius by two Jewish Rabbis with great pomp and ceremony. A California paper says:

"This magnificent temple is made exclusively of California material by California workmen, and is built of marble and gold, and covers an area of 35 by 24 feet, 15 feet high. It is the greatest wonder ever produced in this wonderful State, and all Europe will envy us the reputation of producing such a magnificent miniature copy of the grandest structure ever erected in the world."

YELLOW FEVER AND OVERFLOWS.—The New Orleans Crescent refers to the theory which is becoming daily stronger, and is defended with great ability in the last New Orleans Medical and Surgical Review, that overflows are preventives of yellow fever. It refers to the experience of Alexandria, on the Red river, in support of this doctrine. Bayou Sara last year, New Orleans in 1839, are also strong illustrations of the reasonableness of this view. Other able journals have strenuously contended in favor of the same doctrine.

A touching story is related of a Zouave, who had picked up a wounded Austrian and was carrying him out of the melée. As he was trudging along with the man upon his back, he felt something cold upon his neck, and cautiously looking around perceived that the poor fellow, with a pair of scissors which he had contrived to draw from his pocket, was cutting off a lock of his preserver's hair to keep as a memento.

Revival in Ireland.

A great religious revival has commenced in Ulster, Ireland. The churches are opened daily and crowds of people constantly attend. Multitudes of all ranks, ages, and sexes, profess to have felt the power of religion, and the greater number are from those classes heretofore not the most distinguished by solemn attention to sacred things—factory men, mill girls, and young men in the large mercantile establishments. The revival commenced in the Presbyterian parish of Conner Antrim county, among the "Prayer Societies." A letter to the New York Courier gives the following account:

The spirit of zeal, thus enkindled, spread into the neighboring towns and villages. The people of Ahoghill, Broughshane, and Ballymena, were brought under the same influence. The minister opened the churches daily, for meetings for prayer and praise. These were crowded, and soon others began to be held in private houses, the streets and the fields. At these amid deep solemnity which pervaded all and an excited awakening which stirred many, some were so affected, "stricken," as they phrased it,—as to cry out audibly, after which there was bodily prostration as well as mental agony, which continued, in some a longer, in some a shorter time, before "peace" was enjoyed.

The news of these strange doings spread abroad in all directions. Visitors from Belfast on the East, and Coleraine, on the West, came to see and hear; and some of those who had felt the influence, visited these, and intermediate and adjacent towns. From village to village, and from hamlet to hamlet it has spread, and not only is the whole of Antrim pervaded by it, but it extends far into the neighboring counties. Newtownlimavady and Derry, Westward; Bookstown, Dungannon and Armagh, Southward; are all mentioned in the newspapers, now filled with reports of the movements, as visited, more or less striking, with the singular manifestation.

Belfast, as the largest town, with the greatest number of churches and zealous ministers, with a band of devoted auxiliaries in the form of "town missionaries," is now the most conspicuous scene of this extraordinary visitation; and there, as elsewhere is not confined to one denomination of Christians. It commenced with the Presbyterians, and is displayed most singularly among them; but Episcopalians, Independents and Methodists, all recognize it, and participate in the blessing.

A Christian Class.

We chronicle with unusual pleasure a fact connected with the class recently graduated at Davidson College, which we believe to be unparalleled in the history of Colleges. Every member is a professor of religion; should not this encourage the patrons of the College who have given their means and prayers to make it one of the first Christian Colleges of our land?—*N. C. Presbyterian*.

The fact is not "unparalleled in the history of Colleges." The ten young men who graduated at the late Commencement of Trinity College were all "professors of religion." Of course, the "Presbyterian" will unite with us in reciprocating an expression of "unusual pleasure," at such evidences of Divine blessing upon two of "the first Christian Colleges of our land."—*N. C. Christian Advocate*.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY.—This association has recently issued a pamphlet address to the people of the United States, inviting contributions to complete the monument in course of erection at the national capital. The address says the corner-stone was laid in 1848, and in six years the obelisk was raised 170 feet, at a cost of \$30,000. Since 1854 it has been raised only four feet. To complete the shaft to its height of 517 feet will require \$322,000 additional, and the whole cost of the obelisk and pantheon, or base, will be \$1,122,000, so that nearly \$900,000 will be required for its completion. Application will be made to the next Congress for a subscription of \$200,000. The young State of California has appropriated \$1,000 annually to the work until completed. The present association, of which the President of the United States is ex officio president, and the Governors of the different States vice-presidents, and eighteen distinguished citizens of Washington, the corporations, was chartered by Congress, Feb. 26th, 1859. John Carroll Brent, Esq., is the secretary of the society.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.—We learn from a catalogue of this Seminary for the instruction of young ladies that during the last year 112 pupils from six States were in attendance. The attention paid to the elementary branches of education in an age when the solid and useful are almost totally neglected for the showy and ornamental, should give parents and guardians some assurance that their children and wards will be prepared to fill with honor to themselves and usefulness to society the stations they may be called to occupy.—*N. C. Presbyterian*.

Report of the Board of Visitors of Trinity College.

The undersigned, members of the Board of Visitors of Trinity College, appointed by the N. C. Conference, having attended its late Commencement, and having carefully examined its pecuniary condition, means and mode of instruction and progress, beg leave to present the following views:

The College is situated in a pleasant, undulating, healthy country, five miles from High Point, on the N. C. Railroad. It is easy of access, and yet is sufficiently removed from the depravity, the evils of cities and great public thoroughfares. A neat village, of substantial moral intelligent citizens, has sprung up around it, with whom the students board. Thus enjoying the freedom and security of the domestic home—with college life. Yet, however, there are not boarding houses enough to accommodate the students who flock to this seat of learning. Many have been turned away for want of room. The Trustees have resolved to put up an additional building for dormitories, and also for a larger laboratory and chapel. But where are the means? This is a move in the right direction. But where are the means to build? It is confidently believed that from three to four hundred students would annually visit Trinity, if there were good accommodations for them. One hundred and ninety-two matriculated the past year, but a number who sought admission were turned away for want of suitable accommodations. The receipts were sufficient for the current expenses; and so have they ever been. The pecuniary condition therefore, of the College, under the excellent management of the President, so far as its current expenses are concerned, is very good.

The grade of scholarship is high. The course of study and mode of instruction are equal to any college. The ability and industry of the Faculty are evinced in the standing of the classes. All passed a very good examination; and the orations of the graduating class were unsurpassed by any to which we have ever listened. Some of our very best scholars, and gentlemen high in authority, and some of them not members of our church, heartily concurred in this opinion. The Latin, Greek, and French Orations, were very good, the Greek especially. We are satisfied, and we would speak to the members and friends of the church throughout the land, speak conscientiously, that a student of Trinity, with industry, can obtain an education of a very high grade, if not the highest. A new chair, that of Belles Lettres, has been added to the Board of Instruction.

The moral tone of Trinity is unsurpassed, indeed, not equaled by any College or University in the land. Very special attention is paid to the moral culture of the students, while no undue sectarian influence is brought to bear on any. Trinity College, in this regard, is worthy of all praise and confidence. The students have a high, manly christian bearing. We are satisfied our sons there are more safe from the contaminating influences of the world than at any other institution of learning in the land.

The future of Trinity is redolent of hope. A very bright career must be hers. Increase her means to accommodate students, and she will pour out annually a flood of moral and intellectual light upon the church and upon the world. Methodists of North Carolina, shall her facilities to accommodate the youth of our land be increased? The means to do all, and more than we want, abound, and we sincerely hope will be given.

And now, in conclusion, we do most heartily recommend Trinity to the patronage of the church and the masses.

PETER DOUB,
C. P. JONES,
J. W. LEWIS.

July 15, 1859.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA.—The people of Marshall county, Va., are in a state of great excitement in consequence of the discovery of a cold-blooded murder in that county. The unfortunate victim was a beautiful young lady of very respectable character, named Melissa Marris, whose parents live near Limestone. Miss Marris had been living in the families of some of the farmers in the vicinity. The supposed murderer is a man named Horton. That her person had been outraged before she was murdered was also evident. The murder was committed by the side of the public road, from which her body was dragged some twenty or thirty yards by the feet to a small run, in which it was found. The murder was committed by heavy blows of a stone or club about the head and breast. The side of her head was broken and one eye knocked out, besides indications of a number of severe blows upon different parts of her person. Horton is still at large.

NATIONAL TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.—It is stated that letters have been received in Washington, D. C., from almost every State in the Union stating the intention of teachers to be present at the great annual convention, which takes place there in August. Some three or four hundred teachers will thus be brought together.

Times' Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 1st.

Peace in Europe, its effects—the question of Citizenship and Protection—Progress of the new Bank—A distinguished addition to our University—Supreme Court—Gas Stock.

The recent arrivals from Europe disclose another unexpected event, the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace between the belligerents; throughout the whole course of the War it has been frequently remarked that the wisest heads could form no conception as to what would be the next move on the political chess-board, so entirely unfathomable have been the designs of Napoleon. The predicted result of the campaign, prescribed its termination and now has triumphantly brought it to a conclusion, almost unlooked-for by any one, foreseen by none but himself. In detailing the incidents of the various battles we have been repeatedly cautioned that we were only reading the French accounts, which of course did not do justice to the Austrians; we see now how baseless those insinuations were; the Emperor Francis would never have consented to the conditions, except under the pressure of dire necessity; constitutionally and politically obstinate, the Treaty is proof positive that he has been severely beaten. The immediate effects of the Peace are the fall of provisions, and the rise of Cotton and Negroes; and so far we are benefitted. The storm which rages so furiously and devastated so terribly the fair plains of Lombardy has naturally created some commotion on the smooth and placid flow of events in our glorious land. The subject is the rights of naturalized citizens. Our Government justly takes the ground that when a man owes any service to his native land by the laws thereof, if he voluntarily return thither, an oath of allegiance to this country and citizenship herein do not bar the prior claim, which remains unfulfilled. This is certainly all that the strictest justice could demand for our adopted citizens and they ought to be satisfied. The protection is ample; no one can demand of them more than the law permits in any respect; no one can seize them while on public duty or in our military or naval service; but the common law does not permit any one "to take advantage of his own wrong" and if he owes service and voluntarily places himself where it can legally be demanded and enforced from him he must take the consequences. There is danger that the great political parties of the country may attempt to outbid each other for the foreign vote on this question; but we do hope the common sense of the People will so far prevail that we may not embroil ourselves with Europe over some half-naturalized ignoramus who would be delighted with nothing, half so much as creating a national disturbance and handing down his insignificant name to posterity.

The new Bank, lately chartered, has purchased the house and lot now occupied by the post-office, price \$7,000; a most excellent and convenient location, and one calculated largely to increase their business. The salary of the President is fixed at \$3,000 and that of the cashier at \$2,500; the other officers are not yet appointed; it remains to be seen whether they will likewise experience the advantages of an increase of salaries. The convention of stockholders was a remarkably able body, probably more so than any hitherto assembled in the State and they were enabled to select a Board of Directors composed of gentlemen of the highest moral and intellectual ability. The whole number of stockholders is 420; of these 6 have not paid their subscriptions. The whole amount paid is \$761,000; it is remarkable that a great proportion of the subscriptions have been paid in full, showing the large amount of money in the State seeking investment, and also the confidence the public entertain in the managers; and all such subscriptions are of course entitled to interest until they would be regularly called for.

Our University has added another brilliant attraction to the many it already boasts of, in the elevation of Rev. Dr. Hawks to the chair just vacated by Prof. Shipp. The distinguished gentleman is a native of Newbern and formerly practiced law in that section. Several of his contemporaries are still at the bar. His world-wide fame, splendid acquisitions and elegant elocution will do much to bring students to "the Hill." For years past, amid the refinements of New York, he has had a heart-felt longing for his *alma mater*, and a burning desire to devote the remainder of his days to the service of his native State. He has always taken a lively interest in education, and several years ago published a pamphlet on the subject, urging the establishment of a "Polytechnic School" in this State. He has a distinguished reputation as an author and lecturer. It is thought he will accept the appointment.

The Supreme Court adjourned on Thursday last, to meet at Morganton. They refused to grant Hogue, convicted

of murder at our last Supreme Court, a new trial, so that he will be brought up for sentence at the August Term. The extreme heat of the weather and his untiring labors have had an unfavorable effect on the health of the venerable Judge Ruffin, who looks feeble. We sincerely hope the Mountain air may restore him to vigor.

Two shares in our Gas Company were sold at auction on Friday last, at \$1144 each, to W. J. Saunders, Esq.

Yours &c. P. S. S.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—The news which we publish below from the Isthmus, concerning the reported discovery of images of gold in an Indian burial ground at Chiriqui, will attract attention. In all probability the accounts, as usual, are much exaggerated. According to the reports, about the first of July some parties exploring in an Indian burial ground at David, Chiriqui, found an earthen pot at the left hand side of a grave. The pot contained several small images of gold, roughly cast, and about 20 carats fine. Further explorations showed that a similar pot was placed at the left side of every grave, and in five days over \$100,000 of gold images were taken from one huaco or burial ground. The news spread like wildfire. A thousand persons were soon on the ground, and it was expected, it is said, that millions of dollars will be dug out of these Indian burial places, as there are hundreds of huacos at Chiriqui.

From the Isthmus.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLDEN IMAGES, IDOLS, &c.

Much excitement had been occasioned at Panama and on the Isthmus generally, by the accidental opening of some of the Indian graves in the Chiriqui district, and the discovery therein of large quantities of golden images, idols, &c. As there are supposed to be thousands of these graves equally wealthy, hundreds of persons had gone thither, and already many thousands of dollars worth have been taken out and sent to Panama. The Panama Star says: "There is a tradition that in former times a Spanish ship obliged to put into one of our ports from stress of weather for repairs, brought off a box of earth from the shore for the galley fire-place, and that on arrival at home on removing the box a thin cake of gold was discovered at the bottom of it; the circumstance gave rise to a large immigration to the district, and the city of La Estrella was founded, where the richest mines between Cuna and San Martin were for many years worked, but the depredations of the filibusters and the hostility of the Indians compelled the inhabitants to abandon the spot, and they retired to Costa Rica, where they founded the city of Cartago. Notwithstanding many attempts made to discover the slate of the city and its gold mines, it is still unknown; but it is thought that these discoveries will induce fresh explorations, may at least lead to the discoveries of the rich auriferous deposits known to exist in the province. The number of huacos throughout the country is very great, and may yield immense treasure."

A correspondent at the new "diggings" says:

"I saw \$10,000 worth in the hands of one man alone, and there are others who have still more. There are millions of these graves all over the country in this province and also throughout Central America, enough to employ thousands of men for many years. It is only three weeks since the diggings commenced, and the amount of wrought gold discovered is enormous."

Chiriqui is the name common to a river lagoon and archipelago in New Grenada, in the department of the Isthmus. The river after a northward course enters the lagoon which is separated from the Caribbean sea by the Chiriqui Archipelago. The Chiriqui Lagoon is a spacious bay with three entrances, and capable of containing ships of the largest class. It extends along the coast about 90 miles, and 40 to 50 miles inland. David is one of the small towns on the Archipelago.

WALTER S. LAND.—The sheriff of Princess Anne county having received information, which he supposed to be reliable, that Land, the murderer of Flanagan, was on a small island in the Swamp, in Norfolk county, summoned twenty-five men, who went out on Thursday evening, surrounded the place, and searched for him until noon Saturday, but without success.

We learn, upon pretty good authority, that Land is in Norfolk county. He takes to the woods in day time, and at night comes out to get lodgings at some acquaintance's house. He has been seen spoken to by gentlemen of Princess Anne county. He is armed, and says he will die sooner than be taken alive.

The Richmond Enquirer says that during the hot weather the ladies of that city do all their shopping in carriages, and require the dry goods clerks and salesmen to exhibit their goods at the carriage doors, thereby saving themselves the exertion of alighting and entering the stores. It pronounces this conduct of the ladies barbarous.

From the N. C. C. Advocate.
Investigation of a Charge against Rev. Wm. Carter.

REV. R. T. HEFLIN, Deaf Brother.—At the close of the late investigation at Louisburg, N. C., of the charge and specifications preferred by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D. against Rev. Wm. Carter, M. D., the committee unanimously requested the presiding officer, Rev. D. B. Nicholson, to furnish the Prosecution and Defence, each, a copy of their decision in the case, and also to forward a copy for publication in the North Carolina Christian Advocate.

The Secretary having been compelled to leave before the close of the investigation, and the Chairman not having time to comply with said request, he instructed me to furnish, as early as possible, a copy of the decision, as requested by the Committee. I therefore, herewith, send you a correct copy of said decision for publication in your columns.

L. L. HENDREN.

Raleigh, N. C. July 22, 1859.

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The undersigned Committee, appointed by Rev. D. B. Nicholson, Presiding Elder of the Raleigh District, N. C. Conference, to examine the charge and specifications of Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., against Rev. Wm. Carter, M. D. preferred at the last session of the Conference, and referred by the Conference to the Presiding Elder of the Raleigh District for examination, after prayerful and patient investigation of the testimony, present the following minute of our proceedings, as containing our decision.

Rev. N. H. D. Wilson presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the allegations made by Dr. Carter, against Dr. Deems, in the Richmond Christian Advocate, April 1st, 1858, which are copied by Dr. Deems and charged in his bill to be "libellous matter" are wholly untrue. But as the testimony does not fully satisfy us, that Dr. Carter was prompted to the publication of these false statements, by feelings of malice towards Dr. Deems, the first specification is not sustained.

A division of the resolution was called for by Rev. L. S. Burkhead, and the vote was taken on that part of the resolution, ending with the words, "wholly untrue." Ayes—L. S. Burkhead, William Barringer, N. H. D. Wilson, L. L. Hendren, C. H. Phillips, T. W. Moore, L. Shell, J. N. Andrews.

For the remaining part of the resolution, Rev. L. S. Burkhead offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the first specification is sustained by the testimony.

The substitute was lost.—Ayes, L. S. Burkhead, J. N. Andrews, L. Shell—3. Nays, W. Barringer, N. H. D. Wilson, L. L. Hendren, C. H. Phillips, and T. W. Moore—5. The remainder of the resolution was adopted.—Ayes, W. Barringer, N. H. D. Wilson, L. L. Hendren, C. H. Phillips, and T. W. Moore—5. Nays, L. S. Burkhead, J. N. Andrews, and L. Shell—3.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. L. Shell:

Resolved, That as malice is not clearly shown in reference to the second specification in the bill of charges, this second specification is not sustained.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. L. S. Burkhead, as a substitute:

Resolved, That the second specification is sustained by the testimony.

The substitute was lost.—Ayes, L. S. Burkhead, J. N. Andrews—2. Nays, Wm. Barringer, N. H. D. Wilson, L. L. Hendren, L. Shell, C. H. Phillips, and T. W. Moore—6. The resolution was then adopted. Ayes, Wm. Barringer, N. H. D. Wilson, L. L. Hendren, C. H. Phillips, L. Shell, and T. W. Moore—6. Nays, L. S. Burkhead, and J. N. Andrews—2.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson:

Resolved, That the specifications not being sustained, the charge is not sustained.

Ayes, Wm. Barringer, N. H. D. Wilson, L. L. Hendren, C. H. Phillips, and T. W. Moore—5. Nays, L. S. Burkhead, L. Shell, and J. N. Andrews—3.

Signed by
W. BARRINGER, T. W. MOORE,
N. H. D. WILSON, J. N. ANDREWS,
L. S. BURKHEAD, C. H. PHILLIPS,
L. L. HENDREN, LEMON SHELL.
Louisburg, N. C., July 21st, 1859

THE SPENDTHRIFT RECLAIMED.—A young man, who had given himself up to the rule of vicious principles and habits, wasted a very large fortune in two or three years by his follies and pleasures, united with his vices. When his fortune was all spent, the companions of his enjoyments abandoned him to himself. Reduced to absolute beggary and despair, he went one day out of the house determined to destroy himself. Wandering about in this desperate state of mind, he came to the brow of a hill which overlooked what had lately been his estates. He sat down and spent some hours in deep thought, when he sprang up with a determined resolve to have them all back again. He went to the nearest village, and obtained work at the meanest services, saving his cash earnings, and begging his food and lodgings for some of the jobs he performed. He entirely abandoned his pleasures, and died, the owner of his first estates, and worth sixty thousand pounds.

Commencement at Murfreesboro'.

A correspondent writing from Murfreesboro' the 21st of July, says:

This has been a very busy week with Murfreesboro'. Our town has been filled with strangers attending the Commencement exercises at the Wesleyan Female College.

Rev. Mr. Blackwell delivered the Annual Sermon on last Sunday from the text 'She hath done what she could,' in which he eloquently urged 'energy in the moral and intellectual pursuits' of the fair young persons for whose particular benefit the sermon was preached. Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D. D., delivered the Literary Address on Tuesday.—His subject was the 'True Ornaments of woman.' The Doctor fully sustained his high reputation as a scholar.

The Graduating Essays were read yesterday. They are very highly spoken of, and reflect much credit on the heads and hearts of the 'dear creatures' who conceived and wrote them.

The Concert took place last evening, and was a decided success. During the evening, Rev. J. A. Duncan, in behalf of the Graduating Class, and in a very eloquent and neat speech, presented Prof. W. L. Hargrave. (Musical) with a fine gold watch chain. The Prof. accepted the testimonial of esteem in a very appropriate manner.

President Joseph H. Davis, having resigned his position in this Institution, the Rev. D. P. Wills, of the Virginia Conference, was elected to the position. The community regret the departure of Mr. Davis, but are glad that so judicious a selection has been made to fill the vacancy.

VALUE OF DOCTORS.—Adrian the Sixth declared that "a physician was very necessary to a populous country; for, were it not for the faculty, men would live so long and grow so thick that one could not live for the other."

PONY PENNING.—The late Pony Penning on the Banks near Beaufort Harbor drew a very large crowd, most of whom seemed to enjoy the sport very much. We understand some one or two hundred ponies were caught, but that very few were sold, owing to the bad plight they were in, and the high prices asked for them.

Everything passed off very agreeably, so far as we could learn, except on Tuesday evening, just after dark the steamer Johnson, bound to Carolina City, freighted with some 75 or 80 passengers, encountered a very heavy storm of wind and rain near the town of Beaufort, and came very near capsizing. The passengers were very much frightened, and we learn that several of them prayed devoutly to the God of storms to stay the surging of the raging billows. The officers of the boat, however, remained calm, and succeeded in bringing her in port safely. Having learned to pray we hope they will continue and profit by the exercise.—*Newbern Progress.*

ANECDOTE OF THE ENTRY INTO MILAN.

A Milan letter of the 9th ult. says:—"An interesting incident occurred here when the French troops entered this capital, the day before yesterday. The first large body that arrived had Marshal de McMahon at their head, and the Municipality went out to receive them. The whole population, wild with joy, precipitated themselves under the horses' feet. A little girl of five years of age, dressed in white, forced by some means a passage, no doubt aided by the crowd, and presented to the Marshal a bouquet, nearly as big as herself. He raised her up, and placed her standing before him on the saddle. The child threw her little arms around the sunburnt head of the conqueror of Magenta, and kissed him repeatedly, amidst the loudest cheers I ever heard.—The Marshal seemed delighted with the child, and fondled her most tenderly, looking frequently at her pretty features.—And so they both entered Milan, amidst a shower of bouquets and applause. I saw many persons affected even to tears."

THE TARBORO BRANCH.—The experimental surveys of the Branch Rail Road from Rocky Mount Depot to Tarboro, a distance of near 18 miles have been completed, and the line will immediately be run which will designate the location of the road. It is expected that the work will soon be put under contract and pushed rapidly to completion. The Southerner says that Capt. Fremont, our able and energetic superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, visited Tarboro a few days ago for the purpose of examining the route of the proposed road. Capt. F. appeared to be pleased with the looks of the country through which the road is to pass, and intimated it would not be long before work was begun. This is no doubt gratifying news to the good people of Edgecombe.—*Wil. Herald.*

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. KINGSFORD.—The Rev. Edward Kingsford, D. D., a prominent member of the Baptist denomination, and well known not only in Virginia, but throughout the South, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday morning 27th in the 71st year of his age. Dr. Kingsford was a native of England, and had served in the British army for a long term of years.

Business Cards.

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JOHN F. JONES.

January 1st.—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid. He will write Oration, Addresses, Essays, Presentation speeches and replies, prepare matter for the Press, write Acrostics, Lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Address, FINLEY JOHNSON, 107th Baltimore, Md.

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We will still continue to keep our usual stock of Superior Family Groceries, Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Syrup, Lard, Oils &c., &c.

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THE TIMES

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Among the prominent contents may be mentioned the republication complete, and without any abridgment whatever of the celebrated *MOON HAX*! as originally published in the *New York Sun*, in 1835. Two Novellees, by J. H. Ingraham, author of "Pillar of Fire," "House of David," "Capt. Kyd," "Laurette," &c., &c. A story by Edward Everett—and one by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. But it is unnecessary to give a full detail of its immense contents. Single copies 50 cents; three copies \$1.00. Address George Roberts, Publisher, Nos. 12 & 14 Spruce st., N. Y.

THE SOUTHERN TEACHER: A Journal of School and Home Education:—Such is the title of a new monthly publication from Alabama, gotten up in a most excellent style and with an interesting table of contents. We congratulate our Alabama friends upon the appearance of an Educational Journal of such excellence.

The Teacher will be published bi-monthly, each number containing about 100 pages (including advertising sheet) at \$1.00 a year. Address W. S. Barton, Editor, Montgomery, Ala.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEACHER for August is received, and as usual, indicates one of the very best Educational Journals in the United States. Published monthly at \$1.00 a year. Address Charles Hutchins, Boston, Mass.

N. CAROLINA PLANTER:—A monthly Southern Agricultural Journal, for August, \$1.00 a year, A. M. Gorman, Raleigh, publisher.

AMERICAN RAILWAY REVIEW:—We have received the first number of a handsome quarto of sixteen pages bearing the above title. It is edited by Alexander Mann, and published weekly at three dollars per annum in advance, by the "American Railway Bureau," at No. 19 Nassau street, New York. This "Bureau" is an association of gentlemen versed in the construction and management of railways, organized with capital and other means, to supply a public want, by collecting all important statistics and information, and furnishing correct intelligence respecting the various railways of the United States and Canada. The "American Railway Review" gives promise of high usefulness and prosperity.

GOLD.—A cubic inch of gold is worth one hundred and forty-six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; a cubic yard, six millions eight hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The quantity of gold now in existence is estimated to be three thousand millions of dollars, which, welded into one mass, could be contained in a cube of twenty-three feet.

PRIVATE CORNER.

To YOUNG WRITERS.—All will readily admit that we have much talent in the South; yet, comparatively, we have but few writers. To be a successful writer requires something more than talent—requires practice. Even age added to talent will not be sufficient. For practice nothing will suffice. True, it is not necessary that the public eye should see all the articles written merely for practice; yet we have occasionally admitted articles that might have been bettered, because we are laboring for the good of the South, and we conceive the encouragement thus extended to young writers of talent calculated to advance our mission. While we state this for the encouragement of young writers, let them not presume too strongly upon our leniency. And, further, let not our readers judge us harshly if they occasionally see an article not altogether up to their idea of the standing of a literary paper. A number of young writers have asked admission into our columns, apparently with great trepidation, and we make the above explanation for their benefit; feeling at the same time a degree of pleasure at being instrumental in bringing out and aiding the young writers of the South—from many of whom we expect in time to hear much. MABEL LANSING.—We are truly glad to hear from you in your new and distant home; and we welcome you just as cordially now as when your home was nearer. Our supply of poetry is large, and we cannot promise immediate insertion. Suppose you give us a sketch in prose? ANNA M. BATES: Among the sweetest poems we read, are those from your pen. We love to read them; it does us good to read them, and it is a pleasure to present them to our readers. FINLEY JOHNSON: Thank you for your prose sketch and poem.

SEA BATHING.—Its Use and Abuse.—Now that so many persons are spending the warm season on the sea-shore, and bathing in its waters, the following advice will prove useful: Sea-bathing requires caution to make it useful and health-imparting. Sir Arthur Clarke says:—The manner of bathing, though a point of the first importance, seems, by most people, to be thought of no consequence at all; but let the effects of bathing be considered, and this indifference will appear in a strong light. By the compression of the whole external surface of the body which takes place on judicious immersion, the blood is carried on with increased force to the heart, and returned by the reaction with proportional impulse. By this increased action and velocity the capillaries are opened, the sluggish and tenacious humors loosened, and the whole system invigorated; but all this depends upon total and instant immersion.

To suppose that stepping into a bath, or wetting the body by parts, will produce these effects, is an absurdity. Everything beyond a single plunge is preventive of benefit. By continuing in the bath the body is robbed of its natural heat, reaction prevented; the vessels collapse, and transpiration by the natural channel of the pores is suspended; obstructions are confirmed, and paralysis is frequently induced. To leap from a height into the water is injurious. An easy and nearly a horizontal position is the best for the moment of immersion; and the proper time for bathing is when the natural inclination is the strongest; and this generally speaking, will be after considerable exercise, but short of producing sensible perspiration or fatigue. Nothing can be more injurious than lingering on the margin of the flood till the stagnating fluids refuse to obey even the spur of immersion. The bath should be used only once a day. With regard to the exercise of swimming, it should be of moderate duration; when long continued it has, in numerous instances, occasioned the loss of limbs and not unfrequently proved fatal. Sir Arthur Clarke seems conscious of treading on slippery ground when he advises ladies to disrobe with dresses while bathing. Children should never be dipped more than once, and that with the greatest care; let the immersion be deep, and quickly done. The proper depth for general bathing is about 4½ feet.

John J. Jones has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic district convention in Georgia as successor of Hon. A. H. Stephens.

At the inauguration of Powers' Webster statue on the 17th of September, which is the two hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the settlement of Boston, an oration will be delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett.

Dueling.

The last *Knickerbocker* thus presents an "instance" of moral courage and good sense:

"Mr. Samuel H. Hammond, when he was the editor of a daily journal in Albany was challenged by a certain blood of N. Y. to 'go upon the field of honor' with him, either in Maryland or in Canada, nearer by. After thinking the matter over Mr. Hammond declined the cartel, for the subjoined 'good and sufficient reasons,' as he regarded them:

1. The thing was contrary to law, and I had no desire to be hung for killing him, or that he should be hung for killing me.

2. I had a wife who loved me, and would mourn for me if I fell. He had only a mistress, who would rejoice at his death as relieving her from the necessity of flying from his protection to that of some other man.

3. I had three children, for whose education I was in honor and by nature bound to provide. He had none.

4. Society had no stake in his life.—His existence would be no blessing, and its extinguishment no loss. Society had some claims upon me—upon him it had none; I had some claims upon society—he had none.

And there the matter has rested ever since."

GOV. WISE DEFINING HIS POSITION.—The New York papers contain a six column letter from Gov. Wise, of Virginia, in reply to certain questions addressed to him by a number of New Yorkers who flatteringly allude to his position as a candidate for the Presidency. The main questions upon which Mr. Wise dilates at such length are the protection due to naturalized citizens returning to the country of their birth, the reopening of the slave trade, and the enactment by Congress of a slave code for the Territories.

In the first place, Mr. Wise goes in for the fullest protection for naturalized citizens. In the second place, he declares himself opposed to the reopening of the slave trade, which he considers offensive to the large majority of slaveholders and of the people of the South. In the third place, he does not consider the enactment of a "slave code" for the Territories judicious or necessary, but he holds that the slaveholder going into a Territory of the United States with his slave property is entitled, under the constitution, to be protected in the possession and use of that property. He would not permit the people of a Territory, previous to their assuming the responsibilities of State government, to exclude slave property by unfriendly legislation. Such are three planks of the Governor's platform, and he may be considered as fairly on the course for the presidential prize.

A fire occurred in Jacksonville, Florida, on the 19th ult., which consumed the Buffington House and nearly the entire block on which it was situated. Loss \$20,000.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of New Garden Lodge No. 1st, Independent Order of Good Templars held on Saturday evening, July 30th, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the mysterious workings of His providence to remove from us, by death, our worthy Chief and esteemed brother HARPER F. STUART, therefore,
Resolved, That while the members of this Lodge bow in meek submission to the will of God, we deeply deplore the loss which we have sustained by the death of one so true to our principles, so zealous in promoting the cause of Temperance, and so pure and upright in his conversation and actions.

Resolved, That our brother's devoted connection with our Order, his deep sympathy with, and constant attendance upon its meetings call forth our love for him as a true friend to the cause of Temperance.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved widow, and relations of our deceased brother in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our sympathy, the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the Greensboro Patriot and Times be requested to publish these proceedings, and that the Spirit of the Age copy the same.

S. C. DODSON,
E. F. SHULEE, Com.
N. H. COFFIN.

Dyspepsia Cured.

From Joseph Hoxie, Esq., New York City.

Gentlemen: Having suffered many years from repeated attacks of Dyspepsia in its worst form, and almost exhausted my hopes of being able to obtain any permanent relief, I was induced to have recourse to the *Oxygenated Bitters*, prepared by Dr. George B. Green, for which you are agents. It gives me great pleasure to say, that its effect upon me has been highly beneficial, eradicating the disease, and restoring me to good health; and I sincerely hope that all who may be suffering from that dreadful disease, will be induced to give the medicine a trial, fully believing they will not be disappointed in the result.

JOSEPH HOXIE, No. 76 Wall st.
Such testimony as the above, is entitled to the confidence of Dyspeptics, and proves the efficacy of the *Oxygenated Bitters*. Mr. Hoxie is well known as a highly respectable citizen. SEYMOUR FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

MARRIED.

In Raleigh, on the morning of the 20th July, by Rev. T. E. Skinner, WILLIE J. PALMER, Esq., to Miss PRISCILLA JENKINS.

In Fayetteville, on Monday 11th July, at noon, by Rev. A. Weaver, Mr. C. C. ANDREWS, of Liberty county, Ga., to Miss MARY S., second daughter of John S. Raboteau, Esq., of Fayetteville.

New Advertisements.

Rates of Advertising.

The Times is one of the best mediums for advertising in the South, but only a few select advertisements will be inserted. One square of ten lines (or 100 words) for one week \$1.00; for each additional week fifty cents. In favor of standing advertisements we make the following liberal deductions:

| | 3 MONTHS. | 6 MONTHS. | 1 YEAR. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| One square, | \$ 6.00 | \$ 7.00 | \$12.00 |
| Two squares, | 9.00 | 14.00 | 22.00 |
| Three " " | 12.00 | 18.00 | 30.00 |
| Half column | 20.00 | 30.00 | 50.00 |
| One column | 34.00 | 50.00 | 70.00 |

Professional and business Cards, not exceeding five lines—per annum, \$5.00

WEBSTER'S ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY.—An examination of proofs has convinced us that this is by far the most perfect form which any Dictionary has ever assumed. All the ingenuity ever applied to language will not give that idea of a mechanical device which a simple cut will do. It is almost impossible for the most intelligent mind to get a clear idea of a metope, a crotchet, a hip or queen post roof, or anything else in architecture, from a definition, while a small engraving brings it up at once.

The illustrations of the new edition are copious and truly excellent, in full keeping with the superiority of a great standard work. Several thousand new words have also been added to it, so that it is not possible to imagine a more perfect work of the kind. For reference in schools, and for the young, it is possessed of a very peculiar value. Philadelphia Daily Evening Bulletin.

AN AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF



WM. KNABE & Co's CELEBRATED PIANOS.
Established in Wilmington, N. C.

HAVING SECURED THE AGENCY FOR the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosky, Satter, Vioux, tempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, Professor Woolley of Greensboro Female College &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McKee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood. They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by

GEORGE H. KELLEY.

(Jy. 30-ly) Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE—GREENSBORO', NORTH CAROLINA—F. A. C. U. L. T. Y.

Rev. T. M. Jones, A. M., President, and Professor of Natural Sciences and Belles-Lettres.

S. Lander, A. M., Treasurer, and Professor of Latin and Mathematics.

Theo. F. Wolfe, Professor of Music.

W. C. A. Frerichs, Professor of Drawing, Painting, and French.

Mrs. Lucy Jones, } Assistants in Literary Department

Miss Bettie Carter, }

Miss E. E. Morphis, }

Miss M. A. Hagen, }

Miss L. C. Van Vleet, }

Miss M. A. Howlett, }

Miss Pattie Cole, }

Rev. J. Bethel, } Boarding Department.

Mrs. J. Bethel, }

Miss M. Jeffreys, }

Terms per Session of Twenty-one Weeks

Board, including furnished rooms, servants' attendance, washing, fuel, &c., (lights extra) \$50; Tuition, \$20; Incidental Tax, \$1; French, \$10; Latin or Greek, \$5; Oil Painting, \$20; other styles in proportion; Music on Piano, \$22.50; Music on Guitar, \$21; Graduation Fee \$5. The regular fees are to be paid one half in advance.

The Collegiate year begins on the last Thursday in July, and ends on the second Thursday in June.

The winter uniform is Mazarine blue merino, and straw bonnets trimmed with blue; summer, plain white jaconet. The uniform is worn only in public. Pupils are not allowed to make accounts in the stores, or elsewhere, under any circumstances whatever.

For further information apply to the President. (11-ly)

GEORGE T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CITY OF JEFFERSON, MISSOURI

Will attend the different COURTS held at the Capital, and in the adjoining counties.

Also, to the collection of debts, and persons who wish to have investments made in the West, may be assured, that his long acquaintance here, would enable him to make selections greatly to their advantage.

COMMERCIAL.

GREENSBORO MARKET, Aug. 3rd.
Reported expressly for the Times

By Cole & Amis.
Bacon 12@15; Beef 4@6; Beans 25;
Butter 15 @; Coffee 14@15; Candles, Tallow 20
@25; Adamantine 28@30; Spermac 40@45;
Corn 0@1.00 Meal 0@1.00; Chickens 10
@15; Eggs 6@8; Feathers 40; Flour
5.00@6.00 Flaxseed 0.80; Hides, green 5,
dried 10; Hay 50@60; Lard 12@15; Molasses
35@40; Nails 6@7; Oats 50; Peas,
yellow 75@80, white 75@1.00; Pork 8.00@
8.50; Rags 2@; Rice 8@00; Salt 2.25@
2.50; Sugar, Brown 10@12, loaf 15, crushed
15, clarified 15; Tallow 12@15; Wheat
80@1.00, Wool 25@30.

NORFOLK MARKET, July 30

Reported expressly for the Times.

By Rowland & Bros., Commission Merchants.
Flour, Fam' \$7.50@8.00; Flaxseed, 1.35
Extra, 0.00@7.00; Beans, 32
Superfine, 6.75; Dried Apples, 9 ba. of
Corn, Mixed W. 80@81 28lbs.
Yellow, 83 " Peaches, 40lbs. 2
Wheat, White 160@180 but, 4.00@4.50
Red, 140@150 Bacon, W. sh'd 9
Cotton, 10a114 do. Sides 10a104
Peas, Black Eye 1.25 N. C. a Va. Hog
Red & Black 75 round, 11
Lard, N. C. a V. no. 1 18 Staves, R. O. hhd 28@30
do do 2 124 W. O. pipe, 50
Fish, Mackerel 1.12 do hhd 40
do No 2 11.00 do bbl. 28
do 3 10.00

RICHMOND MARKET, July 22d, 1859.

Reported weekly for the Times, by Dickenson & Cole, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Bacon, Shoulders, 8a8; Corn, in demand 1a1.5
Sides, 10a104; Cotton, 12a13
Hams, 12a124; Cotton Yarns, 22a25
Coffee, Rio, 11a12; Flour, 57a58
Java, 11a12; Guano, Peruvian,
Mocha, 18a; an, 58a60
Molasses, Cuba, 78a80
Syrup, 30a33 Tobacco, Lugs, 3a35
N. O. 40a45 Good, 6a7
Wheat, White, 175a185 Leaf, 7a9
Red, 150a160 Good and fine, 9a15

New York, July 26.—Flour closed 10@15c, higher—State, \$4 50@4 80; Ohio, \$5 05@5 50; Southern, \$5 40@5 70 Wheat closed 1@2c, higher—red, 11@13c; white 13@14c; 14c, Corn heavy—mixed, 80; white, 85. Pork dull—mess, \$15 37; prime, \$10 75. Lard heavy and unchanged.

Baltimore, July 29.—Flour closed buoyant, with an advance of 12c. City Mills and Howard street \$5 12. Wheat has advanced 2@3c; white 130@145c; red, 120@125c. Corn closed firm, yellow and white 81@82c. Provisions closed quiet and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, July 29th.—Sales of cotton for the week 1,000 bales. There are more buyers than sellers—prices ranging from 21 to 23 cts. Rice is dull at a decline of 1 ct.

MOBILE MARKET, July 29.—Cotton—Sales to-day have been unimportant, nominally 11½c.

Professional Cards.

GEO. W. COTHMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR,
at Law, Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.
105-4f.

CALEB G. DUNN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR

at Law, 80 Nassau St. New York.
Will promptly and faithfully attend to business entrusted to his care. Particular attention paid to the collections of claims.

J. W. HOWLETT, D.D.S. | J. F. HOWLETT,
J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C.
1-ly.

J. W. EVANS'
NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE
and Cheap Book-Store, 10 Pearl Street,
Richmond, Va.
Subscriptions received for the Times.

JACOB T. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HIGH POINT, N. C.
Will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-ly

JOHN W. PAYNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Having permanently located in Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts of Randolph, Davidson, and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.
Jan. 8, 1857. 63-ly.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,
High Point, N. C. Railroad, 15 miles
West of Greensboro.
Rev. N. McK. RAY, Principal, with efficient assistants.

The next Session of this Institution will begin the 1st, Monday in August. Its patronage and prospects are such as to render it probable that we shall not be able to accommodate all that we shall not be able to accommodate all applicants with board in the Institution. Those who desire therefore to board in the Institution would do well to apply soon. Arrangements have been made to accommodate any number in private families. The undersigned and his family dwell in the Institution. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have apparatus, new Pianos &c. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone and English Branches \$40 to \$55 per session. Latin and Greek each \$7.50. French \$5.00. Ornamentals very low. Board and half the tuition required in advance.

30 Young Ladies will be received and credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.

Wanted Situations for Southern Female Teachers. For full information address,
REV. W. L. LANGDON, Proprietor,
June 27th 1859.

LIQUORS.—WHISKIES, Brandies, Wines, Gin, Porter, Ale, Lager Beer, and Cider-Royal of warranted qualities, whole-sale and retail, at the old stand of Rankin & McLean, by
W. S. CLARK,
Greensboro, Jan. 1, 1859.

Children's Department.

EDITED BY W. R. HUNTER,
"THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND."

"CHILDREN ARE PERFECT PESTS."

My Dear Little Readers.—Would you believe that any man, with a heart a whit softer than a mother-milstone could utter such a hateful sentence as that recorded above? Why it made me shudder when I heard it fall from the lips of a brute of a man, in the cars, a few days ago; and I assure you I kept shy of him during the rest of the journey, for I thought if he had such a flinty heart as that he was none too good to pick my pocket. What! call that fair-haired, rosy-cheeked, dimpled-chinned, blue-eyed cherub, a pest! just because the stupid nurse let the little fellow's nose come in contact with the back of the seat, causing a cry of pain, and thus for a moment disturbing the reveries of that crusty old curmudgeon whose soul, perhaps, could easily be entrapped with a bait no larger than a three-cent piece!

But so it is, some people don't love children, but I am glad I am not one of that number, but on the contrary would rather say that—

"Their presence here, how very dear
They strew life's path with flowers,
And homes are vocal with their mirth,
Where else were silent hours.
They cheer the soul upon its way,
To end its toil must win—
They lift the ivy from the heart
And let the sunshine in!"

How could the evil days be borne
Of error's grievous reign;
How witness, as we must, the frauds
And heartlessness of gain—
Could not a sweet relief be found,
With those companions dear,
Whose words interpret thought as pure
As streams from fountains clear?

Who that has tracked their little ways
But felt his mood grow mild?
Or thrilled with pleasure, as he saw
Thought dawn in his child?
Though purpose high from him hath fled
In earth's unequal strife,
In them he feels his faith renewed,
And owns his part in life!"

Now that's the right sort of talk and blessings say I, on the head of the author of those beautiful lines.

Read now what another has said about the dear little wee-things and my word for it, you and your dear mother too, will feel like wafting him a thousand kisses for his noble vindication of "the sweet little candidates for heaven's kingdom."

"WITHOUT ENCUMBRANCES."

The editor of the Chicago Journal says he recently saw the following, among other advertisements, in a New York daily paper:

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and lady, without encumbrances desire etc.

Whereupon he indulged in the following strain:

One sees queer things in little type in the newspapers, sometimes, conveying by implication all sorts of doctrines, disclosing people's ideas of happiness, when they least suspect it, and affording a clue to the faith in many a heart that is a sealed book to those that know it best, and yet all set forth so many times daily in a dull advertisement.

Sometimes, as in this "agate" expression of "a want," we have people's definitions of things, which set Webster and Johnson at defiance.

"Without encumbrance?" What young mother, when she feels for the first time her first-born's breath, would ever imagine in the new blossoming of her new love, that any where beneath the sun there should exist a lexicon, wherein under the E's it should read thus: "Ed, Eg, Ei, El, Em,

EN.

ENCUMBRANCE, n A young human being—a child."

There! What do you think of that, ye old-fashioned grandmothers, whose love is visited upon the children, even to the third and fourth generation! "Rachel weeping for her encumbrances!" "Here am I and the encumbrances thou has given me!" "And the leopard shall lie down with the lamb, and a little encumbrance shall lead them!"

These little motives in pink and fair dimity, that stir the pulses like a clarion, that nerve up the weary and light up the hope, and fill up the sighing with song, are encumbrances!

So, then, the sweet little candidates for heaven's kingdom, that dance round the threshold of the open heart and enter forbidden; that keep the world from growing old in sorrow and in sin, encumbrance all!

And when they are elected, for so, alas! they sometimes are, as the greenward broken in little billows every where, and the Rachels that will not be comforted, so sadly attest, think you when the mother rocks the empty cradle, and looks upon the unpressed pillow, and finds in the "till" a silken tress and a pair of little shoes that were laid aside for sandals of light, that she finds the name of the wearer under the E's?

That when the poet sighed,

"There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there—
There is no fireside, however defended,
But has one vacant chair!"

or when he who sang the "Airs of Palestine" declared,

"I can not make him dead!
His fair sunshiny head,
Is ever bounding round my study chair!"

that either of them dreamed the burden of the song was a mortgage, and not rather one star lost out of the visible heavens—that set

"As sets the morning star, that goes not down,
Behind the darkened west, nor hides obscured,
Amid the tempests of the sky, but melts away into the light of heaven."

May the hearths, the thresholds, and the hearts of the world never be without "encumbrances;" let them all be mortgaged to them who "like the planets are nearest the sun."

Amen; I say to that; and when in the clasp of Death, the hand that penned that paragraph lies folded above the gentle heart that prompted it, may the freed spirit conveyed by an angel host, wing its way to that bright world above, where anthems of praise are ever swelling up from little hearts happy in the love of him who said "suffer little children to come unto me," "of such is the kingdom of God."

CHUCK FULL OF THE BIBLE.

Not long ago we heard a letter to the youth of a Sabbath-school read, in which the writer told of a good boy who went to sea—perhaps he was the cabin-boy. One of the counsels which his pious mother gave him when he left home was, "Never drink a drop of rum."

The sailors used strong drink several times every day. When it stormed, they thought they must use it more freely to keep from taking cold. So they offered it to the boy, for the same reason they drank it themselves; but he refused to drink. During a severe storm, when they were all very wet, they urged the lad very hard to drink. They were afraid that he would take cold and die. But he declared that he would not. Finally, one of the sailors, who had never tried his hand at making the little temperance hero drink, said that he knew he could make him take a dram. So he went to the brave lad, and did his best to induce him to take a little, but he would not touch a drop. He told the sailor of his mother's counsel—"Never drink a drop of rum"—and he quoted Scripture to show that he was doing right, for he had been a good Sabbath-school scholar. The sailor never heard so much Bible in his life scarcely, as the little fellow poured into his ear. All he could reply was, "Your mother never stood watch on deck." He gave it up, however as a bad job, and went back to his post. On being asked how he succeeded, "O!" said he, "you can't do any thing with him, for he is chuck full of the Bible."

THE AGE OF GENERALS.—When Alexander the Great fought his first pitched battle at the Granicus he was 22 years old; Napoleon I. was 27 at the battle of Lodi; Frederick the Great was 29 at the battle of Mollwitz; and Hannibal was 28 when he defeated the Romans in his first pitched battle at the Trebbia. On the other hand, Caesar was engaged altogether in political and civil life till he was 41 years of age, and in the next year at 42, he won his first pitched battle against the Helvetii. Turenne also was 42 before he was commander-in-chief, or manoeuvred or fought a pitched battle, which he then did at Atras against the Prince de Condé; and Marlborough's first pitched battle was fought at Blenheim, when he was 51 years of age. Louis Napoleon was 51 years of age before he saw a battle.

GALLANTRY.—At one of the fashionable watering places in Virginia, beaux are in demand. A correspondent writes:

One of the gallants has become so exhausted by his arduous duties, he is now willing to share them. Yesterday morning the poor fellow was carried off (by the "sweet creatures") to the bowling alley without his breakfast, and on his return from a drive in the evening, was taken by force to the ball-room without his supper.

We told him one meal a day should suffice for one who basked in the smiles and light of so many bright eyes.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

CULLED AND ARRANGED FOR THE "TIMES."

An immense store of rich knowledge is about in the world, scattered in paragraphs and columns of nearly every number, weekly and daily periodicals; and which, if collected together, culled and properly arranged, would form a column of useful information, invaluable to the student, the professional artist, the mechanic, the farmer, and the house keeper.

Management of Flowers.

WATERING FLOWER-PLANTS IN POTS.

The best criterion for watering flower-plants in pots, is to observe those which dry the earth in the pots soonest: such will generally require the most water, though there is an exception of this rule in the fleshy plants, as the cactus and succulent tribes, which require water but seldom. All kinds of evergreens, in a growing state, should be well watered, as the myrtle, lemon, laurestinus, etc.—China roses require frequent watering, and so do the calla plants. However, if pans containing water are kept under them, the better. In some cases, plants are much benefited by watering them all over; and at a time when the water will quickly dry upon them; for, if it is left upon them too long, it greatly injures, and prevents the processes of respiration and perspiration, which, in the case of plants are subject to laws as those relating to animal life. The time of watering plants must depend on circumstances: the evening is the best, early in autumn, after a fine sunny day; but in the winter months the morning is the best, for, by watering in the evening in winter, both the room and plants are injured by being cooled too much. In most cases, a water-pot is best, as it is not so likely to wash the earth out of the pot.

THE ANEMONE.—Those who have seen a bed of anemones, of every color and hue, in full perfection, are aware of the beauty and attractiveness of the flower. The planting may be done either before or after winter, but it is preferable to defer it until spring, unless planted in a frame that the roots may be protected from wet and cold, and air given in mild weather. The bloom will be stronger when planted in autumn than in the spring. The roots should be planted in rows six inches apart and the same distance from each other in the rows. About two inches is the proper depth to plant them, and a little care is necessary to place the roots with the right side up. When in bloom, the beauty is prolonged by shading from the sun. Watering is necessary in dry weather. The requisite characteristics of a fine double anemone are, that the stem be strong, elastic, and erect, not less than nine inches high. The blossom should be at least two inches and a half in diameter, consisting of an exterior of large, substantial, well-rounded petals or guard leaves, at first horizontally extended, and then turning a little inward, so as to form a broad, shallow cup, the interior part of which should contain a great number of long, small petals, lubricating each other and rather reverting from the centre of the blossom. The color should be clear and distinct when diversified in the same flower, or brilliant and striking if it consists only of one color, as blue, crimson or scarlet, etc.; in which case, the bottom of the broad exterior petals is generally white; but the beauty and contrast are considerably increased when both the exterior and interior petals are regularly marked with alternate blue and white, or pink and white, etc., stripes.

CITY FLOWER-GARDENS.—Many city residences have garden plots attached to them, in the front or rear, and these, if well kept, add very much to the neatness and pleasantness of a house. Just as we judge of a man by his dress and general bearing, so may we judge of him by the appearance of his home. A scrubby pair of chrysanthemums trailing over a sour and ragged grass-plot, or a sooty shrubbery of untrimmed, worm-eaten and flowerless lilac trees, do much to disgrace both the house and its occupant. A front plot, being usually smaller, requires of course, less labor than a garden, but, if possible, more taste. The plot should be laid out in the simplest manner possible, and not, as is too frequently the case, composed of an endless variety of parterres of all shapes and sizes, edged with oyster-shells, and filled up most incongruously with plants. One center-bed and a continuous border are usually all there is room for, or, at most, three beds of equal size, in which may be kept up a show of annuals and herbaceous perennials. The centre of each bed should have a handsome flowering shrub, and near the house one or two small ornamental trees, which will serve as a screen against dust and secure seclusion of the windows, so desirable in cities. When the plot is very small, it is best laid down with grass and clean gravel, without flowers at all; in the centre a variegated holly, laurel, or other ornamental tree, may be planted; and all the labor required is to keep the grass closely shaven, and the gravel neatly swept. The object must simply be to produce a neat appearance, without any attempts at ingenious outlines, massive shrubbery, or things pricklings of innumerable colors. Where flowers are grown, boxing adds much to the neatness of the spot.

Salad for the Solitary.

With leech wood, Judgment timber: the one gives the greatest flame, the other yields the durablest heat; and both serving make the best fire.

"I believe that mine will be the fate of Abel," said a devoted wife to her husband one day. "How so?" inquired the husband. "Because Abel was killed by a club, and your club will kill me if you continue to go to it every night."

Somebody says, "A wife should be like a roasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed." A scamp adds, "and without sauce."

EPIGRAM.

"What recompense, my lady wife,
For all my faults can I bestow you?"

I own I've lived a rakish life—
A thousand debts of love I owe you."

"Pay one, my lord—'tis all I mind."

"Name it, thou dear, forgiving creature."

"Only, my lord, you'll be so kind
Speedy to pay the—Debt of Nature!"

Empty-headed people are generally happy; cork always floats.

An old Dutch tavern keeper, who had his third wife, thus expressed his views of matrimony: "Well, you see, the first time I married for love—that was goot; den I marries for beauty—that was goot, too, about as goot as de first; dis time I marries for money—and dis is better as both."

A SAFE CONCLUSION.—When two women quarrel, you may be sure that one of them is in error at least.

PAT'S HEALTH.—"Well, Patrick," said the doctor, "how do you do to-day?"

"Och, doctor, dear, I enjoy very poor health infirely. The rumatics is very distressin' indade; when I go to sleep I lay awake all night, and my toes is swelled as big as a goose hon's egg, so when I stand up I fall down immediately."

The way to make a tall man short is to ask him to lend you a few dollars.

EXCESSIVE HONESTY.—Sitting in the Peoria House barber shop last evening, we were much amused at a conversation which took place between a certain well known forwarding agent, and certain railroad freight agent:

"There's swindling in all trades but ours."

"That's so with us," replied Charlie.

"Oh, yes!" said Henry. "Railroads never swindle. Their officers never steal anything that's out of their reach," and with a few side remarks the subject was dropped, until another well known railroad man stepped into the saloon.

"K," said Charlie, "Henry says that railroad men never steal anything that's out of their reach."

"Well!" replied K, "River men have an advantage in that line, by using a long pike pole with a hook on it. Oh, yes! river men are honest; the smallest business they ever do is to break open a box of oranges, steal a dozen and then charge 'couperage' for nailing up the box."

Henry owned up beat, and soon became "a man of few words."—Peoria Union

Whatever the wind may do in the winter, it cannot be denied that in spring it "turns over a new leaf."

A stranger meeting an editor in the street at Boston a few days since roughly accosted him with, "Here! I want to go to the Traction House!" The deliberate reply, "Well, you can go if you won't be gone long!"

Talking of Webster's Dictionary recalls a squib aimed at it by a London journal some years since. It claimed Webster as full authority for the use of words after this fashion:

"No longer feeling a carnification, I purchased fruit of a carpolologist, and castigated my appetite by caseous food, my drink being lounyelaber."

"Wishing to cheverilize my *** (excuse the catasterism), I praised her catadictical eyes, when she, not being a catharist, bit me a clip. I grew chuffy, for her fingers were cheliterous, and I chode her well for chowdering at me."

"I attended a caucens and being characterized by comity of manners, I was listening complacently to a cateulante discourse—the room was cluttered, and a carrow approached me; he spoke to me cavillingly, but I forgave him on account of his coeity; another came, whose superior celestitude nearly reached the coespititious roof; the clouterly circumcellion accused me of cieisbeism, and struck me with a clunch. I was chirurgical, and felt a carpal pain; but when he bespawled me and said I was conductitious, I gave him a clorific blow and clift. His faults were commentitious, and as we had been long commorant, I relented; but the conceptile of my head was injured, and I quitted the room, not quite so conny, nor so cocket and chirik, as I came in."

Business Cards.

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Having opened a **GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING STORE**, will keep on hand or make to order, all kinds of Gentlemen's Clothing. Their Spring Stock embraces: Coats, Pants, Vests, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Suits, Drawers, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for CASH. Gentlemen wishing fine clothing should call on them first, as they sell no half-finished work. Having some very fine cloth and cassimere, and workmen of the first order, they feel confident they can please the most fastidious.

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J. H. Thacker would respectfully inform the citizens of Greensboro and the surrounding country, that he is now manufacturing all kinds of **BOOTS and SHOES** for CASH. He is also making all kinds of **LADIES' SHOES** as low or lower than they can get Northern work. Call and see for yourselves. An assortment of **SHOES and BOOTS** constantly on hand. Repairing promptly attended to. April 15, 1859.

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August, 1st, 1858. 131—11.

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